THE GULF.

Generals Steele and Weitzel Ordered to - Texas by General Sheridan.

Important Union Meeting in Mobile.

Arrest of Governor Moore, of Alabama.

OCCUPATION OF BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.

Interesting Correspondence Belative to the Surrender.

THE REBELS GO TO MEXICO.

Their Rear Guard Driven Out of Brownsville by Refugee Mexicans.

THE FEELING IN LOUISIANA.

Plans and Hopes of the Returned Rebel Prisoners, &c..

The steamships Evening Star, Captain Wimpenny, nd George Cromwell, Captain Vaill, from New Orleans on the 10th inst, arrived at this port yesterday. The ollowing is the specie list of the George Comwell:-

 Leverich & Co.
 \$25,000

 G. S. Robbins (cashler)
 25,000

 Walter Murray
 3,000

Our Mobile Correspondence.

Monils, June 4, 1865.

The steamer Zephyr, Captain Benjamin L. Blonk, of Lawrence Kip, of General Sheridan's staff, or Major Lawrence Kip, of General Sheridan's stan, on board. Major Kip was bearer of despatches from General Sheridan to Generals Steele and Weitzel. Both of these generals will at once proceed to Texas.

The inland route from New Orleans to Mobile, via Lake Pontchartrain and Mississippi sound, is a pleasant one, and now much travelled both by government and private steamers and other vessels.

Monne, Ala., June 4, 1865.

The effects of the late terrible explosion in this city ave not been exaggerated in the least. It is now esti are not been oraggerated in human beings were buried at the ruins. Dead bodies are being recovered every ay. Every building in the city is more or less injured, ad scores are in danger of falling at any moment.

Captain Tucker, of the steamer Colonel Cowles, has fied of his injuries. Sixteen men out of a crew of swenty (belonging to the Colonel Cowles) are missing.

To looking over the papers in one of the rooms of the sustom House a day or two ago two torpedoes were iscovered. One was placed behind the door. None

arrivated. On Secretary Chase arrived in this city. Yesterday he reviewed the troops of the Thirteenth corps. The column formed in Government street at seven o'clock. Secretary Chase, with Genoral Granger and staff, and several other distinguished officers, stationed themselves in St. Francis street, corner of the Battle House, while the troops marched down Royal street immediately in front. The soldiers looked exceedingly well.

Well.

UNION MEETING AT MOBILE.

A meeting of the loyalists of Mobile and Baldwin county, Ala., is called for the 6th at Odd Fellows' Hall, to take steps towards reorganizing the Etate of Alabama.

GENERAL STRELE
has gone on to Texas. Despatches for him from General Sheridan have been sent on to Brazos.

The President's amnesty proclamation was received re by telegraph last night. It created considerable excoment, and was read in the open saloons and private s by all colors, classes and ages.

Among those who will be present at the Union (re-

construction) meeting to be held here to-morrow will be many gentlemen representing the real planting and property interests of this State. Some of them say that they are willing to rent their plantations to any the thing to the thing to the plantations to any the thing the plantation of the plantation. The nogroes here have a very imperiect idea of what is embraced within and conferred upon them by freedom. They do not relish work, and, as in times past, shun it as much as possible.

The tulk among many of the planters of this State is what are they to do with the negroes. They look upon them as unreliable under a free system of labor, and are anxious to get rid of them as speedily as possible.

UNION MEETING IN MOBILE. On Tuesday last a Union meeting was held in this city at Odd Fellows' Hall. The following preamble and resolutions were read by K. B. Seawell, Esq., on behalf of

at Odd Follows' Hall. The following preamble and resolutions were read by K. B. Seawell, Esq., on behalf of the committee—

Whereas the government of the State of Alabama, as it existed in 1860, has been subverted and set aside by a combination of persons, inconsiderate or regardless of State interests, through hostility to the federal Union and a determination to separate therefrom, and in its place an organization calling itself a State has been illegality set up, assuming the form and usurping the powers of government, casting off all brightful allegiance and confederating with others to resist by force of arms the lawful authority of the United States;

And whereas, the ordinance of secession of the 11th of January, 1861, and the constitution founded thereon, the first public acts of organized usurpation in Alabama, which precipitated its people into collision with the general government and the horrors of a civil war, were not the acts of the people, inastench as not authorized by them, nor submitted to their vote, but solely and entirely the device and work of a convention created, convened and acting without the authority of law.

And whereas, the said usurpation and confederacy have waged war against the government of the United States until put down by military power, and the people of Alabama are now, therefore, left without any legal State government and subject alone to military rule under the constitution and laws of the United States, and must so remain until reorganized into a State government, in conformity with aid constitution and laws of the United States, and must so remain until reorganized into a State government, in conformity with aid constitution and laws of which the constitution and laws of the State government, of the United States, be duly represented therein, and thereby relieved from military rule; therefore, be if

Resolved, That the loyal citizens of Mobile and Baldwin counties carneatly desire a reorganization of the State government upon the above basis, and a renewal of relat

early as practicable, to proceed with a reorganization of the State government.

Resolved, That in order to unanimity and concert of opinion and action, the loyal people of other parts of the State be lawited to meet together to express their views, and to co-operate with us in this great and necessary

motion was made by W. J. Ledyard, Esq., to strike out the preamble and insert the following. After considerathe preamble and insert the following. After considerable discussion the motion was lost by a vote of 28 to 24:—Whereas, The hostilities so rainous to our people have ceased, and it is the interest, as it is the duty, of every loyal citizen to restore the State of Alabama to her proper relations to the existing Union and laws, and our people relieved from the unfortunate condition that we have been in for the last four years as speedily as possible; and being of the opinion that all such movements should emanate from the people, who can only speak in their primary assemblies, therefore, we, the citizens of Mobile, do, &c.

A national bank is expected to be started immedia in Mobile and Montgomery. Only yesterday there was a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Mobile, held in this city, and the following gentlemen elected as the first board of directors, viz.—J. C. Chamberiain, Wm. Flash, M. S. Foote, C. W. Gazzam, D. O. Grady, W. J. Ledyard, C. G. Richards, G. W. Tarleton and Moses Waring.

capital to Augusta, Ga., on the advance of General Wilson, have been discovered, and are expected to be returned to Monagomery in a day or to by the proper officers. At present they are in this city.

Mr. John B. Taylor, State agent, arrived on Sunday ovening from Augusta, Ga., having in his charge the archives of Alabama. It took no less than twelve six-mule wagons to carry these papers and a portion of those of Minnissippi. The latter were forwarded by the Red Chief No. I to Seima, and from thence will be sent to Jackson, the capital of that State.

Ex-Governor Moore, of Alabama, who was recently arrested, was escorted through Hontgomery a day or two ago under a guard on his way North. He is in feeble health.

Our New Orleans Correspondence. New ORLEANS, June 6, 1866.

formerly commanding the post of Baton Rouge, has been appointed to the command of the Northern Division of Louisians, with headquarters at Shreveport.

The General, accompanied by the Sixth Missouri cavalry and a battalion of the First Indiana heavy artillery, left Baton Rouge for Shreveport on Wednesday

of the Thirteenth corps, with an additional artillery and cavalry force, will report immediately to General Her-ron. The division of General Dennis will garrison Alex-andria, Shreveport and other points in the neighbor-

one iron-clad and four tin-clads accompanied him for the purpose of patroling the Red and Washita rivers. corps was going to Texas. This is probably so, as it has been sent from Mobile to this city during the last ten

On the 3d inst. General Herron issued the following general order:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 20.

HEADQUARTERS, NORTEREN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA, STREEFFORT, La., June 3, 1866.

For the benefit and information of planters and others living within the limits of this command, the following information as to the future policy of the government in reference to labor is announced:

There are no longer any slaves in the United States. All persons beretofore held as such became free by virtue of the Executive proclamation of January 1, 1863, commonly known as the "emancipation proclamation." All altempts to retard the action of this proclamation, or to evade its provisions, will be considered as but a new manifestation of the spirit of resistance to the lawful authority of the government. In this regard, as in all others, the armies of the United States will support and require obedience to her laws. At the same time, to all who are disposed to submit quietly to the laws of the land, the greatest possible sasistance will be given, and it is recommended to all such that the freedmen be employed under specific contracts at reasonable wages, and kindly treated. No encouragement will be given the latter class to all who have the latter class that they cannot be supported in idleness or allowed to congregate at military posts. To be worthy of their freedom they must be industrious and honest. Their senies will in no way be compromised by remaining at their homes and working for wages. Until the arrival of authorized agents of the Freedomen's Bureau, all needful information can be obtained from post commanders and provost marshals, and it is made the entry of these officers to see that the spirit of this order is enforced.

By the co-operation of the people in this part of the State, enforced.

By the co-operation of the people in this part of the State, the Major General commanding hopes to establish quiet and good order, and to assist the country in recovering from its present deplarable condition.

By command of Major General HERON.

WM. H. Class, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

PAROLING KIRBY SMITE'S COMMAND.

Brigadier General George L. Andrews (recently provosi
marshal general of Mobile), accompanied by Colonels

Bartram and Mather, arrived at Shreveport on Saturday
last, for the purpose of paroling the army of Kirby

Smith.

LEANS,
On Saturday morning last the General Quitman arrived from Shreveport, with one thousand exchanged Union prisoners on board from Tyler, Texas. This is the first through beat from Shreveport to New Orleans (excepting the Web) during the war.

Eighteen or twenty boats were at Shreveport when the General Quitman left. They are expected to arrive here

in a day or two.

Kirby Smith, with fifteen thousand rebel troops, is said to have gone to Maxico, carrying with him nearly two millions of dollars in specie and all the artillery and ammunition in his department.

Thousands of the soldiers have left for their homes without waiting to be paroled; and those stationed in the garrisons and forts on the Red river had broken out in onen mutiny.

without waiting to be paroled; and those stationed in the garrisons and forts on the Red river had broken out in open mutiny.

THE TRANSTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.
On Sanday morning last at ten o'clock General Banks transferred the command of the Department of the Gulf over to General Canby. The ceremony took place at the headquarters of the former, corner of Julia and Carondalet streets. General Banks took his stand in the main office, surrounded by his staff, consisting of Lieutonant Colonel Crosby, Captain Stone and Lieutonant Burbank, Adjutant Generals; Colonel Holabird, Chief Quartermaster; Colonel Beckwith, Chief Commissary; Dr. Alexander, Medical Director; Major Des Anges, Major Rattkay, Mr. Andem, private secretary; Captain Ludwick, Chief Signal Officer, and several others. Brevet Major General; Sherman and the following members of his staff:—Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Smith, One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteer infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector General; First Lieutenant T. J. Maloney, First New Orleans Volunteer infantry, Aid-de-Camp; Second Lieutenant Silas Hannum, Aid-de-Camp, and Provost Marshat General Starring and staff, were also present. General (anby was accompanied by his Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel Christensen, and one of his aid-de-camps (Captain Barrett).

As soon as those officers entered the room, the party arranged themselves in a circle, when General-Isanks stepped forward and addressed General Canby as follows:—
General Canby was accompanied by his Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel Christensen, and one of his aid-de-camp (Captain Barrett).

follows:—
General—I have known intimately the officers whom you are surrounded during the three years of administration in this department, and they are dot less all well known to you personally. I have alw found them faithful in the performance of duty, anxious to promote the interests of the government; and I therefore commend them to your most favorable consideration. I now formally resign, in compliance with the orders from the War Department, the command of the Department of the Gulf into your hands. In these papers you will find a brief statement of the affairs of the different departments; and I shall be happy to explain any other points at your convenience.

The package of papers referred to by General Banks was received by General Canby with a polite bow, who said that the affairs of the department would soon be investigated; that he contemplated making no change at present, and that he should not fail to give due credit for the services of General Banks and his officers in behalf of the government.

the government.

A social chat of fifteen or twenty minutes followed before the party dispersed.

It is said that General Banks will remain in this city at present, his orders being to report to Washington in writing.

present, his orders being to report to Washington in writing.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence explains itself:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1985.

Sin—I hereby notify you, as Freasurer of the city of New Orleans, not to pay, at the peril of your securities, any warrant drawn upon you for pay of individuals, material for public uses, or other purpose whatscever, that may have been made or authorized by Colonel S. M. Quincy, a colonel, of a colored regiment of United States Volunteer troops, or any other person betting or pretending to set under the appointment of Major General Hanks, commanding general, Department of the Guif, as said General Banks acted contrary to law, and his proceedings are disapproved by the President of the United States, in suspending the civil authorities of the city of New Orleans and overthrowing the laws and ordinances instituted for its good government.

I have the honor to be, sir, veur obdeten servant,

To J. S. Walton, Treasurer city of New Orleans.

Mayonalty or New Orleans, §

To J. S. Walton, Treasurer city of New Orleans.

MAYORALTY OF New Orleans.

MAYORALTY OF New Orleans.

Major General N. P. Banks, Commanding Department of the Gulf:—
GENERAL—I have the honor to make the following report concerning the present state of the city government:—
Mr. Howell, the City Compitolier, reports to me thatduring my absence at the crevasse yesterday he received a letter from Governor Wells, informing him that the change in the municipal government had been set aside or disavowed at Washington, and notifying him to cease all further action in making payments under the penalty of his bond; that theretypon he had ceased drawing warrants, and, I am informed, took possession of various oilles and requisitions which had been set to be a secretary; office. I am also in the formats, and water in the Secretary; office. I am also in Durants, and water in the secretary; office. I am also in page 10 to 10

servant.

Colonel United States Volunteers, Acting Mayor.

The City Treasurer, after consultation with the Mayor, commenced his customary disbursements next day. The following appears to have been the result:—

following appears to have been the result:—

EPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 146.

**HRADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1866.*

**Extract.*

**A. Colonel S. M. Quincy, Acting Mayor of the city of New Orleans, having reported that the City Compiroller doubts his authority to execute all the dettee of his office, he is hereby directed to draw such warrants, and perform all such other official acts as may be necessary to maintain the government of the city and secure public peace and public health, for which this shall be sufficient authority, until further official instructions shall be received from the government at Washington.

instructions shall be received from the government at Was ington.

By command of Major General Banks.

J. C. STONE, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General Nathaniss. Bussans, First Lieutenant and Acting Assista Adjutant General.

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

NATHANIEL BURBANK, First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

MAYORALTY OF NEW OBLEARS, 1 CITY HALL, June 3, 1856.

Major Geheral N. F. BANSE, Commanding Department of the Gulf:—
GENERAL—I have the honor to report that, in compilance with Special Order No. 145, the City Compiralier has resumed his official duties. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. QUINCY, Acting Mayor.

GENERAL CAMBY ASSIGNER COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

GENERAL, ORDERS—SO. SI.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

I. Under the authority New ORLEARS, June 3, 1866.

I. Under the authority New ORLEARS, June 3, 1866.

I. Under the Authority New ORLEARS, June 3, 1866.

I. Under the Authority New ORLEARS, June 3, 1866.

SIATES OF COMMAND OF THE GULF, 1 COMMAND OF THE GULF. 1 COMMAND OF THE GULF. 2 COMMAND OF THE GULF. 3 COMMAND OF THE GULF

riet and other commanders quickest means of commu-nd location of the troops to on of the country occupied and the routes by which

tion, and any other information or suggestions that may be useful.

IV. Staff officers who may become supernumerary in consequence of these changes will be reported by name, with appropriate recommendations in each case.

V. In addition to the stated returns and reporte transmitted through the prescribed channels copies of the following will be sent direct to department headquariers, vis:—

1. Tri-mosthly returns of the troops.

2. Summary statement of money received and expended.

3. Tri-monthly report of forage on hand.

4. Tri-monthly report of subsistence on hand.

5. E. K. S. CANBY, Major General Commanding.

C. T. CHRITHEMERS, Lieut Col. and A. A. General.

General Orders No. 287), and all military orders or regulations restricting in any degree commercial intercourse with such section of the hountry are revoked.

The requirements of the Bread Order Nost Mississippi, will apply to the sountry above reformed West Mississippi, will apply to the sountry above reformed with any ports that are affected by the laws of the blockude with any ports that are affected by the laws of the blockude with any ports that are affected by the laws of the blockude with any ports that are affected by the laws of the blockude with any ports that are Department of the Gulf east of the Missiosippi as was not included in the limits of the late Division of West Mississippi. By order of Major General E. R. S. CANFY.

C. T. CHRISTHEREN, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General.

G.T. Christensen, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General.

From the Natchez Courier, May 30.;

The tugboat Dime, used as a despatch boat between this city and Rodney, Miss, exploded her boiler Saturday morning opposite Brown's sawmill, killing the wheelsman and cook, and badly injuring a fireman. The boat was made a complete wreck, scarcely anything remaining. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained, and from all accounts both engineers were careful and competent men, always at their posts. Below we append a list of the crew, with names lost:—

Wm. H. Mitchell, or New Orleans, captain; James Burrows, St. Louis, first engineer, slightly; Henry Gibson, New Orleans, second engineer; Samuel Burt, Chicago, wheelaman, killed at the wheel time of explosion; Joseph Green, fireman, badly; John Carr, Natchez, watchman; Stephen Nuity, Nitchez, deck hand; Wm. Parker (colored), Natchez, cook, killed.

No blame, as we learn from Captain Mitchell, can be attached to either of the engineers, and the cause of the accident will over be clouded in mystery.

Chief Justice Chase and party arrived in this city yesterday from Mobile, on the United States revenue cutter Wayanda.

The Wayanda was met a short disdance below the city by a tog having on board a party of the friends of the Chief Justice, among whom were Judge Whitaker, Assistant Treasurer May, Collector Denison, Mr. Flanders, Surveyor Tucker and others.

THE RUBBL CEREBARALS

HOOd, Maury, Zook and others have arrived in this city, General Street, and there have a ferronon.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 10, 1865.

KIRBY SMITH GONE TO MEXICO.

The rebel General Kirby Smith is said to have left Galveston for the Rio Grande with only a body guard, and to have arrived safely in Mexico with a large amount of report of paroled rebel prisoners who have recently arrived. They also state that Magruder has gone to the

The first of General Weitzel's corps arrived in Mobili Bay on Sunday last, on the steamship Herman Living ton, Captain J. B. Baker. The Herman Livingston left

itay on Sunday last, on the steamship Herman Livingston, Captain J. B. Baker. The Herman Livingston left Fortress Monroe on Monday, May 29.

COMMANDS RN ROUTH FOR TRAIS.

The cavalry under General Custer is on its way to this city, to report to General Sheridan, and General Price has arrived in this city for the same purpose. General Merritt is also expected.

The Eighteenth New York, Tenth Illinois, Second Illinois, Fourth Wisconsin, Third Michigan and First Louisians are under marching orders, and are expected to leave for Texas in a few days.

The corps of General Granger (Thirteenth) is expected to start for Galveston, Toxas, in a few days.

GENERAL SHERIDAY
has moved his quarters from the St. Charles Hotel to the Slocomb House, in St. Charles street.

THE MONIBLE EXPLOSION.

General Canby has appointed a committee to inquire into the causes of the magazine explosion in Mobile. The following are the names of the committee:—President, Colonel C. A. Hartwoll. Members—Licutenant Colonel W. H. Thurston, Inspector General Department of the Guif; Major C. C. Pike and E. D. Benedict, A. J., A. D. Cz, Rocorder.

STERCHER OF PAPOLED REBIL OFFICERS.

The following are copies of two speeches made by paroled rebel officers at a Union meeting held recently at Guntersville, Marshall county, Alabama:—We have met to bury the tomalawk—to smoke the calumet of peace. All of us ought to reverance that government which we could not destroy, and to which we have been compelled to submit. I shall do it cheerfully.

Colonel A. L. Sheffield, late of the Forty-eighth Ala-

Colonel A. L. Shemeid, late of the Forty-eighth Alabema regiment, said:

I have done all I could to establish the Southern confederacy. I carried a musket for three years. I am whipped. I have been whipped for twelve months. The Southern confederacy does not exist. I stand to-day like an erring child who has been whipped by his father.

day like an erring child who has been whipped by his father.

The Vicksburg Herold, of June 7, says:—On the morning of June 3 the steamers Idaho and Poland came in collision on the Yazoo river, when the latter was almost immediately sunk. There were a good many passengers on beard the Poland, several of whom were drowned; among whom were the wife and two children of Dr. Tully Gibson, of Yazoo county. Captain Harry Tripp, of the steamer Ingomar, we are informed, rendered most valuable assistance in rescuing the passencers from the sinking boat, entitling himself to their lasting gratitude for his noble exertions in the cause of humanity.

Major General Osterhaus, formerly chief of staff to General Canby, has been assigned to the command of the Department of Vicksburg, in place of Major General Warren, resigned.

Brigadier General T. W. Sherman, commanding the defences of New Orleans, has been promoted Brevet Major General.

Major General Canby, accompanied by Major General Grierson, Bravet Major General Car and several other officers called upon Mr. Chase on the 7th inst.

General Girlerson has been appointed chief of cavalry in the Department of the Gulf.

Governor Clark, of Mississippi, is said to have been arrested a few days since and released on parole.

Mr. Conway has been appointed by General Canby Chief of the Freedman's Bureau in Mississippi, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana until the arrival of commissioners from Washington.

Lieutenant Governor Gastinol is still on trial for perjury.

Steamship lines are expected to run from Mobile to

ers from Washington.

Lieutenant Governor Gastinel is still on trial for perjury.

Steamship lines are expected to run from Mobile to New York, and from New Orleans to Texas in a few days.

Major A. M. Jackson, Tenth United States colored heavy artillery, has been appointed Provost Marshal of the parish of New Orleans.

Major Robert Dec Anges, late of General Banks' staff, has been appointed by General Canby Judge of the Provost Court.

General Canby has ordered that Hugh Kennedy be appointed Acting Mayor of New Orleans, and that Colonel Quincy return to his regiment.

ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY.

Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Chandler, Quartermaster, has been ordered to report to General Granger; Lieutenant T. G. Jowett, Seventy seventh colored infantry, to report to General T. W. Sherman, Assistant Surgeon W. E. Waters, to be Medical Purveyor during the absence of Surgeon White; Captain T. H. Hannon, detailed for provost marshal duty, to report to Captain Lovell at General Canby's headquarters; Surgeon E. H. Abedie to visit East Pageagoula, to see if the hotel is suitable for hospital purpones; Captain Frank H. Bagley, Seventy effit colored infantry, will relieve Lieutenant Occar L. Rice, of same regiment, on duty as Assistant Quartermaster at the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

CRIRF JUSTICE CHASE IN NEW ORLEANS.

The principal object of attraction here at the present since, and has been the guest of Mr. May, United States Assistant Treasurer. The Chief Justice has been very active since his arrival, and visited most of the principal places of interest, not only in the city but the adjacent country. On Wednesday he visited the fair, now being given on Esplanade street, by the colored "ladies" of the city, and for the benefit of their people. This fair, cuglous enough, is given in the old mansion of Hon. Pierre to to, once United States Senator, and Minister Plenipo-tedary to Spain. It was built just before the war from Le, once United States Senator, and Minister Plenipomediary to Spain. It was built just before the war from
money received by Mr. Soule for legal services to Don
Tomas Marin, representative owner of some steamers
captured by the liberals, of Mexico, and some adventurous Americans during the Mexican war. The whole
amount of the fee was said to be \$50,000. Mr. Soule
lived in this house till he was gent by General
Butler to Fort Lafayette, since which time he
has alternated between Richmond, Havana and Mexico.
He is now living on a plantation near Puebla. Last
evening Mr. Chase was given a small party at the house
of a relative, Mr. Higgins, on Jackson street, at which
many of our most prominent public men were present.
He has made a very favorable impression upon our people. He leaves for up the river very soon.
General Sheridan, since his arrival in the etty, has
scarcely been seen, and is said to be busy organizing flucommand for hard work in Texas. He resides and has
his office at the house of Mrs. Slocomb, on Lafayette
square. The troops, principally cavairy, assigned to him
are rapidly concentrating, and soon sufficient garrisons
will be stationed all through Texas.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

This vexed question, over which the interested have

Quincy to his regiment, and recognized Dr. H. Rennedy, now sheest, as Mayor. In the meantime Gleady Burke, Eq., is to be the acting Mayor. He is, like Dr. Rennedy, an old citizen of New Orleans, and respected for his activity and talonts. I hardly need say that any decision General Camby makes is implicitly obeyed. He is an old soldier, and respected by both military and civil authorities and the whole people.

The amnesty proclamation of President Johnson created quite an excitement in New Orleans. The "excepted" were more numerous than was expected, and caused considerable apprehension for the moment. The

In excellent health, and is probably dessined by private business.

Admiral Raphari Semmes, of the Alabama, is also expected here soon. He is a native of Maryland, but long before the war had made his home here in common with two brothers—the one Senator in the rebel Congress, the other surgeon in the army.

CULPATION TO HIR BETURKED.

The most of the young men who have returned have gone back to their old places where homes have not been broken up. In many cases their places were long preserved for them and their regular salaries paid them till the occupation of New Orleans. A great many, however, are still out of employment, although it is probable the expanding business of the city will soon make places for them.

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.

ever, are still out of employment, although it is probable the expanding business of the city will soon make places for them.

RMIONATION TO MEXICO.

**A good many Louisianians who first went out in the war and up in Virginia subsequently found their way across the Mississippi, and will thence go to Mexico. There has been some talk among those who have returned here about emigrating to that country; but it is now over. It has gonerally been discounterable the indictions; besides, New Orleans is such a delightful home and residence that fow natives can be induced to go away to live exiles in a foreign land.

There has, also, been some talk of going to Brazil; but this, I think, originated either with rebel naval officers personally acquainted with those shores, or with the inhabitants of the lower coast, who think they cannot live without negro slavery. Most of the talk shout Brazil has been among these planters; but they are fast giving up the idea. It is practically impossible, indeed, for they could not carry their negroes with them, and property would have to be sold at a great sacrifice. The expense of the voyage to Brazil, and of life there till something could be raised, would also be considerable and beyond the means of most people. The valley of the Amazon is the country most talked about.

RATCHEN OF BURNESS PROSERITY.

The probability is that all these schemes will be given up, and the whole people of Louisiana will settle down again in their old homes. They were impracticable schemes, all of them, and originated with those who, having been "out" in the war, felt uneasy for the moment or apprehensive of the future.

**Some think that the authorities on this side of the Rio Grande are too exacting in their inspections of those who having been "out" in the war, felt uneasy for the moment or apprehensive of the future.

having been "out" in the war, felt uneasy for the moment or apprehensive of the future.

Already the Crescent City looks like the good old generous Crescent City of old. Buisiness houses, with the same old familiar names are fast reopening, and the same familiar forms and faces are seen in the streets as in the good old days of yore. Samntring down [Camp or Canal, or St. Charles, or Chartres, or Royal, any of our fine fresh mornings, or riding down in the cars, you would hardly think we had passed through four years of disastrous war, and most of us had been "out" in it. Even the creole elegants have the same nonchalant manner, and the creole girls the same airy, gossamer style. The St. Charles is hardly the old St. Charles yet, and the St. Louis is not; but the "Pic" is still alive; Canal street is just as gay, and Esplanade and the Garden District just as inviting as ever before.

OCCUPATION OF BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.

commanding the troops at Brazos Santiago, entered Brownsville at the head of his command. The rebels evacuated the town on the day previous, after selling their artillery to General Mejis, commanding at Matamoros, for six thousand dollars. The artillery—a battery
of six guns—is in plain sight from Brownsville.
General Brown arrived at Brazos Santiago on the 20th
ult., and immediately commenced making preparations

for an advance on Brownsville It is reported that General Slaughter wished to

render to the United States government, but his soldiers would not allow him. The majority crossed the Rio

Brownsville was sacked before the rebels evacuated, and it is said that several lives were lost—a number o Mexican refugees driving the last of the rebels from the

Grande, with sixty or seventy men; but Ford is known to have crossed into Mexico with nearly the whole of his Command.

General Brown captured nearly one thousand bales of cotton and a large quantity of cattle and mules.

CORRESPONDENCE RETWEEN GENERALS SLAUUHTER AND

coursesors between Generals Slaughter.

Before General Brown entered the town the following correspondence passed between him and General Blaughter:

Headquarens, Wert Sus-Distict, Brownswills, May 29, 1865.

To the Officer commanding the United States forces on the march:

Sim—Your advance without previous notice is not in accordance with the agreement between ourselves and the officers representing your government.

The agreement not to make a forward or aggressive movement has been observed by myself and my forces. Should you advance above Brownsville I shall be constrained to resist your advances by force. Upon you will rest the consequences for the violation of an obligation. An sfair, a skirmish, attended with loss of life, will produce much excitement throughout the State of Texas, and will do much to prevent the speedy and peaceable settlement of difficulties.

I should be pleased to confer with you concerning matters, and to institute measures to prevent further bloodshed.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

ahed.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

J.E. SLAUGHTER,

Brigadier General C. S. A.

I beg you will not deceive yourself as to the strength
of my command.

J. E. S.

I beg you will not deceive yourself as to the strength of my command.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, BROWNSYLLE, May 30, 1865.

GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., advising me that there is an agreement by which the forces of the United States were not to advance from Brazos Santiago without giving you notice. I was not aware that any authorized person had ever made an agreement of this character.

I beg leave to assume you that I am desirous of ending this contest without further bloodshed; but this can only be done in one way, and that is for the armed opponents of the government to yield to its demands and surrender.

If you are prepared to take this course I will meet you as you suggest, at such time and place as may be mutually convenient.

tract from the instructions from the Secreta the commanding officer of the Departmen and which has been furnished to me for

consistent with your other functions, to prevent aid or supplies being given from the United States to either beiligerent.

I am awars, Gerszal, that the fact that this town, immediately precedes its occupation, by the troops under my command, was, in a measure, protected by persons inimical to the imperial government of Mexico, and the necessity that exists for the employment of men of this class in my operations against the bands of rebels in the country, may be construed into a beiligerent feeling toward your government. I beg leave to assure you that such is not the case, and I repeat to you formally what I said in our conversation at Bagdad, that the troops under my command will not be permitted in any manner to interfere in the present relations of Mexico. The same assurance has been given to members of the liberal party of Mexico now residing at this port.

With considerations of respect, I am, General, your obedient servant,

Brigadier General Commanding.

To Major General Mexic, commanding Matamoros, Mexico.

BRIGH, INSTITUME ILLUSTRATED.

We learn, on the best authority, that just before the occupation of Brownsville by General Brown and his forces, on the 31st uit, Colonel Bucnavidos, C. S. A., at the head of about five hundred men, came into town from up the country and demanded of General Slaughter and Colonel Ford payment for the services of himself and his solders. Colonel Buenavidos gave Slaughter and Ford thirty hours to pay the sum called for, threatening them with hanging if the money should not be forthcoming at the expiration of that time. This peremptory mandade evidently terrified the persons to whom it was addressed. They instantly sent to a bank at Matamoros for the requisite funds, and complied with the "request" of Col. Buenavidos, by paying him and his men in specie.

The REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE OCCUPATION OF BROWNSVILLE.

The Matamoros (formerly Brownsville), Rancher (robel) thus speaks of the evacuation and occupation of Brownsville.

By Monday last there was not a vestige of Confederate authority or Confederate soldiers remaining in the town. Before all the soldiers had left, a strong home guard of Mexicans had been organized, who maintained order until yeaterday morning, when, at an early hour, the federals took possession of the town.

They forthwith commenced issuing passports, which were signed by Brigadier General A. B. Brown; from which we are led to infer that he is commander of the attention.

were signed by Brigadier General A. B. Brown; from which we are led to infer that he is commander of the expedition.

This makes some half dozen times that Brownsville has changed hands since the American revolution began. It was first held by the federals; secondly, it was held by State troops under Colonel Ford; thirdly, by Confederate forces under Colonels Ford and Luckett and General H. P. Bee; fourthly, by the federals under Generals Dana and Herron; fifthly, by confederates under Colonel Ford, Generals Drayton and Slaughter; and sixfully and lastily, by the federals under General As Brown.

The first fight between the Confederates and federals, took place on the Rio Grande, by Colonel Nolan, on the Confederate side, and a party who had put Confederate authority at defiance.

The last fight, so far as we have heard, took place on the Rio Grande, by Colonel Ford, on the Confederate side, and the federals under some Colonel whose name we do not know. And this may be the last fight of this wonderful struggle for Southern independence.

THAT BROWNSVILLE APARE.

On Friday last, a rumor having gained circulation and credence that General Kirby Smith had agreed to surrender the Trans-Missingly Department to the federals, and that the forces of that department were to be paroled, the soldiers of General Slaughter's command stepped forward and took matters into their own hands. A further object was developed in the movement, which was to secure pay for past services, in conformity with a promise made them at a public meeting in Brownsville a week or two previously.

The town of Brownsville was immediately taken pos

pay for past services, in conformity with a promise made them at a public meeting in Brownsville a week or two previously.

The town of Brownsville was immediately taken possession of by the soldiers, and some of the officers were arrested, among them General Slaughter.

The town was strongly garrisoned; pickets were on every corner. As a general thing the best of order was maintained. And all attempts to rob or plunder were discountenanced by the majority, and in some instances severely punished.

A collector of customs was appointed, and every effort was made by the soldiers to obtain from government property the money which they claimed was their due, and which had been promised them.

After General Slaughter had rendered an account of the moneys expended, which the soldiers supposed to be still in his hands, he was released, and immediately came to this side.

During the gathering up of property, preparatory to a start homeward, there was some shooting among the soldiers, but for the most part they behaved in an orderly manner.

By degrees the soldiers left for the interior determined

Grande are too exacting in their inspections of those who cross to the federals at Brownsville, as compared with the vigilance exercised while that place was in possession of the confederates. To all such we would say that General Mejia could not, with due regard to his official position, act otherwise; nor can the federal authorities at Brownsville look upon the act—if such really exists—more than as one of due caution and just moderation. Let it but be remembered that every paper in the United States comes here teeming with alarming notices of grand Mexican Colonization Societies, wherein as many as thirty-five thousand colonists are ready to march for the purpose of colonizing the grazing lands and mineral districts of Mexico.

They are to come "with muskets in their hands," instead of having the shopherd's crook and the pick and spade. It can hardly be supposed that the imperial authorities look upon the "musket in hand," as the proper implements to raise flocks and bring out the shining metals from the bowels of mother earth. Hence we say, how can any one expect General Mejia to act otherwise than with due caution while these unfriendly acts are displayed before him daily? How is he to know, we would ask, but what the movement on Brownsville is to be the grand nucleus for this "musket in hand" colonization society? If the federals mean good fellowship with Mexico, let them act with an honesty that should ever characterize a great people. Let them punish these "musket in hand" violators or the neutrality law of mations; let them acknowledge existing facts, that none but fools will pretend to dispute, and guide their foreign policy with the fairnéss of a frank people, and the Mexican people and leaders will meet them with open hands and hearts on equal grounds. Let them do this and the mysterious cloak, which more than mysteriously on velops them, will have fallen to the ground forever, we hope.

Our neighbors on the other side were sorely pressed yesterday to grant passage for Matamoros, not having bianks t

New ORLEASS, June 12, 1865.

There are and will be limited restrictions on travel to ports on the Texas coast, but free and unrestricted travel and communication will open in a few days by official or ders. Only transports are at present running, but a priate line of steamers will be plying in a few days. The steamship Fung Shuey has arrived from New

Governor Allen has published his farewell address to the people of Louislana, wherein he advises temperate language, manly dignity and sabraission to the laws. In the nevitable course of events they must depend upon the United States to make them contented, prosperous and happy. Refagees are advised to retura home, take the oath of alignance, work with redoubled energies and prove true and substantial clizens. He announces himself an exile, but prays for permanent peace and prosperty to those who live under the flag of our common country.

General Weitzel's command had left the mouth of the Mississippi on the 10th, bound west.

Gold is quoted at 135. Middling cotton at 37c.

Mississippi on the 10th, bound west.

Gold is quoted at 135. Middling cotion at 37c.

Kirby Smith's Order on the Surrender.

He refuses to Sanction Buckner's action.

Headquarters, Trans-Mississippi Department.

Headquarters, Trans-Mississippi Department.

Houseon, May 30, 1865.

Soldings.—The day after I refused the demand of the federal government to surrender this department I left. Shreveport for Houston. I ordered the Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana troops to follow. My purpose was to concentrate the entire strength of the department, await negotiations, and, if possible, secure terms alike honorable to soldier and citizen. Falling in this, I intended to struggle to the last, and with an army united in purpose, firm in resolve, and battling for the right, I believed that God would yet give us the victory. I reached here to find the Texas troops disbanded and hastening to their homes. They had forsaken their colors and commanders; had abandoned the cause for which we were struggling, and appropriated the public property to their personal use. Soldiers, I am left a commander without an army, a general without troops. You have made your choice. It was unwise and unpatriotic, but it is final. I pray you may not live to regret it. The enemy will now possess your country, and dictate his own laws. You have voluntarily destroyed your organization, and thrown away all means of resistance. Your present duty is plain. Return to your families. Return the occupations of peace. Yield obedience to the laws. Labor to restore order. Strive both by counsel and example to give security to life and property. And may God in His mercy direct you aright, and heal the wounds of our distracted country.

E KIRBY SMITH, General.

Go to Tropical America if You Wish to inhale enchaning fragrance. Yet, stay; you can have it here. PHALON'S MIGHT BLOOMING CECKUS will fill your parlor with vital breath of the most odorous flowers that performs the fairy valleys of the Andre. Sold every-

THE WERKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest Sewspaper and Best Lite-rary Family Journal in the Country. The Wanter Henald, for the present week is new

opies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15. Single copies, Five cents sch. A limited number of advertisements inserted in

All Prizes Cashed in Legal Lotteries Ings sent. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway.

A.—Cherokee Pills, Female Regulator, 3) per box. Sold by all druggists. Si page pamphlet and ad-vice free. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN, No. 57 Walker street, New York.

A.—Legal Lottery Prizes Cashed. Official drawings, circulars and information sent.
J. R. CLAYTON, 10 Wall street, New York. -Wholesale Men's Furnishing Stock at retail, cheap.—Splendid White Shirts, \$24; very best, \$30 Paper Collars, \$1.50 per hundred; Linen, \$1.50 per doma-Good Socks, \$3 per dozen. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 5 Park row, opposite Astor House,

"Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased.
And, with some sweet, oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart!"
inly: PLANTATION BITTERS will do it when
will. Melancholy, Depression, Hypochondria

A Powerful Tonic. . . "ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS." "ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS." "ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS." "MOST POWERFUL TONIC "

G. W. Platt, Raq., Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue Fourth District New York, says:—"My son, who is in the Army of the Potomac, came home on sick leave almost a skeleton. A single bottle restored his appetite and strength so that in two weeks he was pronounced able to join his be-

"MOST POWERFUL TONIC."

Ask for Flanders' Japanese Cement. ever invented for mending China, Glass and Earth DEMAS BARNES & CO. All Should See Faed's "Washington on Admission free, 561 and 503 Broad-

Ask for Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair testorer and Dressing. They have no equals, and should be used at this season. Sold by all druggists. As Faces Are of Many Styles, so Shouats be, and so they are at GENIN'S, 515 Broadway, nost extensive retail hat establishment in the United St

An Elegant Fitting and Graceful Rang-ing Cost, Pants and Vests made to order, at McKinlEy's 566 Broadway, corner Prince street. All Druggists Sell Cedar Camphor-Cer-in against moths. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son, feerschaum Manufacturers, 662 Broadway, near Fourth treet. PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS at retail, cut to or-ier, boiled, mounted and repaired.

Bunting, Silk and Embroidered Flags at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane street. Buy Miller's Hair Dye-Hest in Quality, coapest in price. Sold by druggists. Depot 56 Dey street.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head dean. Stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,138 Broadway. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. Zacharle, 769 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 5 Astor Housa. The dye applied by skillful artists. Dyspepsia and Debility is Cured by the PERUVIAN SYRUP. A pamphlet of 31 pages sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey street, New York.

Electricity Applied for the Cure of G. L. & J. B. KELTY, 500 Broadway

Fings! Fings! Wholesale or Reul, at JOHN N. STEARNS', No. 4 College place. Get Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring, invigorating and beau-ifying the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Howe Sewing Machine Company. Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttohole Machine. WHEELER & WILSON, 625 Broadway, New York.

Home Made Beer.—One Bottle (Only 26 cents) Compound Extract of Dandelion will make thirty-two bottles of healthful, delicious Root Beer. Prepared by H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass. Sold in New York by DEMAS, BAKKS & CO., 21 Park row, and F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin street. Have the Physiciams Given You Up?
Are you feeble, emaciated, without appetite, sinking day by
day, despondent and despairing? Cheer up! It is in easee
like yours that the BIOKRES works its miracles. There is
vitality, strength, health and sefety in this great vegetable
elizir. Try it. Only \$1 per bottle. Depot 25 Dey street.

There is no mistake about it. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, curse dysentery and diarrhosa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to both mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

Mosquito Nets.—Patent Portable Cano-PIES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, 359 Broadway. Ladies for the Country and Wishing for themselves and families beautiful Boots and Shoes, pa-tronize MILLER & CO., 387 Canal street.

No More Gray Hair or Baldness.—Forty-five years constant study. Consultation free, by Dr. GRANDJEAN, Astor place. Old Eyes Made New, Without Specia-cles, doctor or medicines. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ion cents. Address. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New York.

No. Il Broad street,
New York.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

The different denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery, and liberal commissions allowed to parties purchasing for resule.

All classes of government securities purchased and for alle. Soldiers Wishing Citizens' Clothing will find a large stock and will be dealt with theerally as FREEMAN & BURR'S One Price Clothing Warshouse, 126 Fulton and 90 Nassau streets, opposite Sun Building.

The Bridal Chamber—An Essay Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Published by Howard Association, and sent free of charge, in scales velopes. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard A diation, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Requisite.—Whether a Gentleman has anything inside his head or not, it is necessary for him to wear a handsome hat upon it. The most stylish article of the season is that manufactured by KNOX, 212 Broadway. It is at once light, elegant and durable.

The Most Beautiful Walking Coate ou ever saw, \$25; White Duck Vests, \$5. Everything else. CLARKE, Nos. 11f and \$14 William street.

The Pequot House, New London, Conn., will open June 18, and close October 1. II. S. CROCKER, Superintendent. Use Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re-

Willest & Gibbs' Sewing Machine.